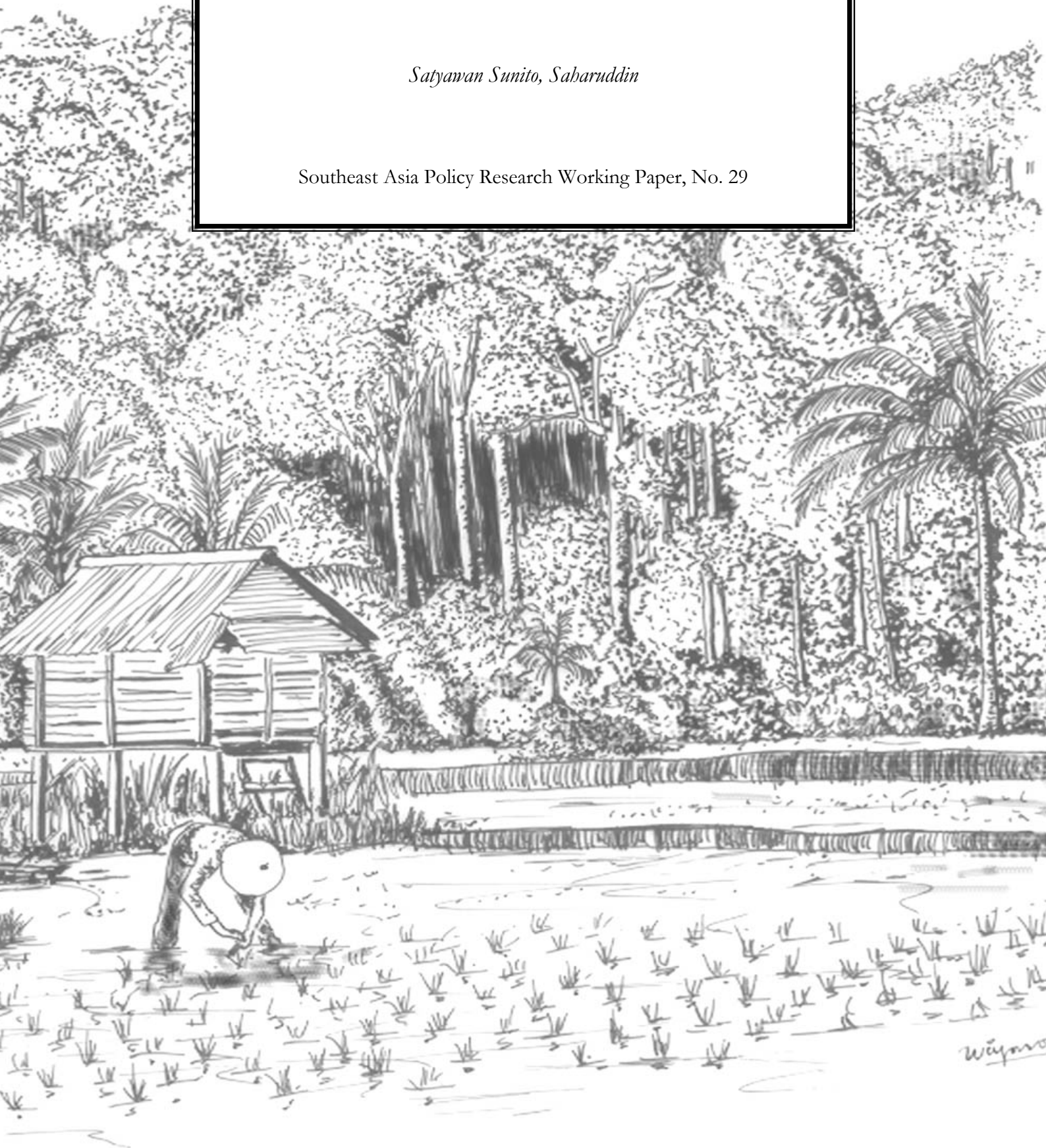


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LOCAL FARMER ORGANIZATIONS IN UPLAND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIA

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**Prepared for the
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CONTENTS

	Pages
I. INTRODUCTION.....	1
II. METHODS	2
III. SOCIAL POLITICAL CONTEXT FOR LOCAL ORGANIZATION IN UPLAND IN COUNTRY	3
3.1. Dense Populated Area's	3
3.2. Scarce Populated Areas	4
3.3. Institutional Context of Upland Farming	5
3.4. Upland Management Programs	7
IV. INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT FOR FLO'S IN UPLAND NRM	8
4.1. The Role Of The State	8
4.2. The Role of NGO's	9
4.3. Private Initiative	10
V. CHARACTERISTIC OF CURRENTLY ACTIVE FLO	12
5.1. The Nature Of The Farmers Community	12
5.2. Institutional Arrangements	12
5.3. Achievements of FLO	14
5.4. Discussion	14
5.5. Characteristics Of Farmers Local Organization	16
VI. ISSUES AND CHALLENGES	18
6.1. The Question Of Approach	18
6.2. Internal Factors Affecting Local Organization	18
6.3. External Factors Affecting Local Organization	18
6.4. Networking Between Local Organization	19

I. INTRODUCTION

The present overview on local (farmer) organization has been done as part of Phase I of a collaborative research project of three countries, Thailand, Philippines and Indonesia organized and coordinated by The International Center for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF). The main subject of the collaborative research will be on Local Organizations in Natural Resource Management in the Uplands of Southeast Asia.

A draft conceptual framework for the main research and the present study was developed at a workshop convened in August 2000 in Cagayan de Oro, the Philippines. The present overview on local (farmer) organization will serve as an introductory text on the subject matter in Indonesia. Hypotheses and research questions can be drawn from this study for a deeper research in the next stage of the project.

For this study three regions are chosen to represent the three categories of socio ecological regions in Indonesia, namely: East and Central Java represent the densely populated region; Kalimantan to represent the scare populated regions; and Sumatra to represent the category between Java and Kalimantan.

II. METHODS

The objective of this study is to provide a broad picture of the farmers led organizations in natural resource management in Indonesia. It will serve as an introductory text to the subject, from which further research questions will be derived. Three regions are chosen - Java, Kalimantan and South-Sumatra - respectively to represent a densely populated area, a scarce populated region with dominantly tribal communities and the last represents a region whose population stands between the two.

Several methods are employed for this study. 1) Literature review of the subject, combined with visits to organizations that performs as net working and donor organizations for farmers organizations or indirectly to NGO's working with farmers; 2) Visits to local NGO's where information was gathered on their experience and methods in working with farmers and farmers organizations. These visits were done in East- and Central-Java and East Kalimantan; 3) Field visits to farmers organizations in Lampung region, where interviews were done with farmers and field workers using a semi- structured interview method.

Information gathered in the investigation process was in the form of research and evaluation reports, publications of NGO's on their activities with farmers and interviews with farmers and NGO activists. From the information gathered, a comparison was made between the farmers groups, in terms of institutional aspects, the motives or objectives and the activities and achievements. This was followed by an analysis of patterns and trends related to the activities and development of farmer led organizations.

III. SOCIAL POLITICAL CONTEXT FOR LOCAL ORGANIZATION IN UPLAND IN COUNTRY

The objective of this chapter is to highlight important aspects that determine the development of land-use in the uplands of Indonesia. Readers must bear in mind that the sheer extent and complexity of the Indonesian archipelago, in terms of its ecosystem and sociocultural character, will reveal this kind of analytical exercise as a gross oversimplification. To reduce somewhat the overgeneralization, the field of analysis will be divided into densely populated areas and sparsely populated areas. The densely populated areas will be over represented by Java, with some references of other localities such as West Sumatra. The less dense or sparse populated area largely refers to outer Java.

3.1. Densely Populated Area's

Since prehistoric times, the main settlement areas in Java have been the fertile valleys of the large rivers, such as the valleys of the Serayu, Solo (both in Central Java) and the Brantas (East Java). The permanent occupation of the highlands of Java for human settlement and agriculture started in 1850, following the deforestation of the highlands for large-scale plantations by the Dutch. Farmers from the densely populated areas in the lowlands followed closely the estate companies to open forest for themselves (Nibbering, 1997)

Although the population of Java before the Second World War was still around 40 million, this upward moving of the population into the highlands reflects a high agriculture density. With a population density of 360/Km² in 1930, the Dutch colonial government already had drawn up a policy for the transmigration of Javanese to the outer islands. After the Second World War, the population of Java grew even faster. In an article from 1980 a Dutch irrigation specialist wrote that Java at that moment, with a density of 600/Km², already show signs of overpopulation. Based on the existing condition and the assumption that there will be no radical measures taken to tackle the fast increase of the population, the progressive increase of erosion due to pressure on land, no development of alternative source of energy for replacing fuel wood, then Java in year 2000 will experience large scale starvation due to epidemics and hunger which result in population decline, naked poverty and social anarchy (Thijssen, 1982:147-154)

According to data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (Biro Pusat Statistik) of 1995, the overall density of Java is 868/km². A combination of policy on population and conservation on the one side and a larger carrying capacity than expected, have resulted in a condition less grave than the above scenario. Obviously this does not erase the problem of environment degradation of Java.

I Made Sandy, an authority in land use, describes the process of expansion of land use based on empirical data of the Cimanuk watershed area that stretches from Ciremai mountain to Indramayu area on the North coast of Java. He describes the expansion of the land use as an "upwards" process, occupying the high lands. Phases A to D demonstrate the conversion of lowland forest under 250 m. asl. into shifting cultivation, followed by the construction of irrigated rice field pushing the shifting cultivation higher up while converting the old shifting cultivation fields into mixed-permanent gardens. The next phases E to I, shows the expansion of agriculture "downwards" converting all the swamp areas on the coast into rice field and "upwards" cross the 250 masl. line and further rapidly cross the 500 masl., leading all the way to the forest. The lower lying permanent gardens were converted to rice fields, dry land fields and above that land are occupied by permanent gardens which went high up the mountain of Ciremai, whose summit is at 3078 m.

At phase I - the last phase - environmental damage can be observed on both ends. At the upper end, all the forest up to approximately 1000 m. had been converted to agriculture. Only the area around the summit is still forested, surrounded by damaged and unproductive soil. Steep slopes not fit for agriculture have been opened due to population pressure, only to increase the rate of erosion. At the other end all the swamps have been converted into rice fields, allowing salt water to expand into the land, resulting in salination and unproductive soil. Another interesting aspect is the time span. In Indramayu, phase D-E was reached in the year 1857; it took about 85 years to reach phase G-H in

1940; but it took only 29 years from phase G-H to the last phase I in 1969 (I Made Sandy, 1987:172-174).

The expansion of the population and agriculture in the Kali Konto (the river Konto) and the Solo river watershed area provides other examples. The upper stream of the Konto flows through the highlands that produce vegetables and dairy products for the large cities of East Java. Between 1920 to 1970 its population increased 100% to nearly 82.000.

One of the effects of the fast increase of the population is fragmentation of land ownership, where 30 % of the farmers are landless. Benefiting from the ideal climatic conditions and the large market of nearby cities such as Surabaya and Malang, commercialization of the horticulture and the expansion of dairy farming developed rapidly. Income per capita of this highland area became double the average of East Java. The highly intensive agriculture, however, has been established without adequate land conservation precautions, with the effect of intensification of erosion and the fast sedimentation of a large reservoir that was build to check flooding on the down stream. The intensive use of agrochemicals and the fast grow of dairy farming lead tot the pollution of the environment (Niebbering, *ibid.*:259).

The Solo upper catchments area covers an area of 10.000 Km², with a population density of 700 / km². The population increased from 2 million in 1880 to 7 million in 1970 when the project getting to start. From 1880 to 1938 the coverage of dry land agriculture increases with 205% and the irrigated rice field with 37%. This pattern points in the same direction of development, which is "upward". Another factor facilitating the expansion of the dry land in the upper stream of the Solo water catchment was the introduction of cassava in 1852, which played a significant role in the farmers 'economy, especially after 1885 to the present. This expansion of dryland agriculture was not accompanied by adequate soil conservation technique and resulted in high rates of erosion. Measurements demonstrate that during the rainy season of 1970/1971 the Solo river take with it 8,6 million tons of soil, a loss of land equivalent to 4000 ha. with a depth of 17 cm. About 130.000 ha. Of land has already bee lost for agriculture due to erosion (Soedarma, 1987: 297-299).

3.2. Scarce Populated Areas

The field of analysis outside Java is much more complex due to the differences in ecosystems, demographic and ethnic composition, government and private sector activities and the interaction between these agents through time. This chapter will deal only with Sumatra and Kalimantan, to give a taste of the complexity of Outer Indonesia.

As already mentioned, the main land use character of the Outer-Indonesia is a low percentage of land under annual cultivation and the predominant of shifting cultivation. However the development process of Sumatra and Kalimantan - both are prominent part of the Outer-Indonesia - have been quite different. Sumatra experienced much earlier large scale conversion of the upland landscape, which goes as far as 1860 when the Dutch colonial government launched the Forced-Cultivation in West-Sumatra. Forest in the uplands were cleared for the cultivation of coffee. Almost at the same time, Dutch planters started opening tobacco plantations in the hilly area of East Sumatra, which reach its heyday at the end of 19 century. In the last quarter of the 19th century, Dutch foresters and agriculture scientists already expressed their concern on the heavy erosion as the consequence of the plantations activities. Karel Pelzer noted that in 1920 the hills of Deli, Langkat and Serdang - the centra of tobacco plantations in East Sumatra - had to be abandoned because the soil turned unproductive. The same author added that "...local farmers never succeeded in producing such destruction, despite generations long of land use in the same area. Disintegration of political authority of the Dutch and their client the small local political rulers of the small kingdoms in East Sumatra resulted in plantation land occupation, and the occupation reserve land. The end result is fast degradation of soil. (Pelzer, 1982: 4,20). Expansion of large plantation continued after the 1970^s, especially in Sumatra. Together, logging concessions and forest plantations formed powerful competitors against farmers for land. In most cases farmers became the losers in this competition for natural resources.

In Kalimantan, serious threas to the natural resources of the local communities came from large concession holders in forestry, plantation and mining.. *In 1990 there were 301 forest concession holders (HPH) in Kalimantan alone, exploiting 31,150,400 ha forest. Which is 52,4% of*

the total forest concession holders in Indonesia, and 52,9% of the total forest under concession (YAE, 1992:259) According the statistical data of 1995, the total of forest open to production is 27,371,000 ha. (accumulation of limited production forest, non-convertible production forest and convertible production forest, leaving out the protection forest and National Park and reservation forest) (BPS, 1995). Part of the forest, after exploitation by the logging company, was converted into plantation. From the above data it is easy to conclude that at present most indigenous people of Kalimantan live inside concession areas. The effect of this large scale logging industry for the indigenous people is best reflected by these situations:

"....With no advance notice to the community, a private firm was granted a timber concession covering a significant portion of village land. Signs were posted saying the land belonged to the company, and trespassers would be arrested. When they protested this action, village leaders were informed that the company had been granted legal rights to the land and that Government authorities fully supported their development plans. No compensation was provided." (World Bank, 1994:199)

".....a village in the Greater Bentian (East Kalimantan) region has experienced a tragic fate as a result of timber estate ..to within 500 meters of the edge of the village. The village people cannot carryout their daily activities freely and even to reach their fields they must first get permission from the security guard....This is also the case if they want to collect firewood."(Gunawan et. al, 1999:132)

"a plantation company which has obtained a location license for an oil-palm plantation on 50,100 ha. of land, (which) embraces 21 villages in the sub districts....Rattan and fruit gardens as well as stretches of customary land belonging to tribal people will certainly be destroyed by these projects" (Wiradi, et al. 1999:134).

3.3. Institutional Context of Upland Farming

The exercise of state power in the 30 years of the New Order government definitively defined the context for the local organization of farmers. The mechanisms through which the state power determines the conditions for farmers participation and self organization are described below:

1. In the era of the New Order (1965-1999), the Basic Agrarian Law of 1960 (Undang-Undang Pokok Agraria Tahun 1960) was implemented with the exclusion of its progressive aspects, such as the laws on Land Reform (laws on maximum holdings, redistribution of land to the landless, a more just sharecropping system, etc.). Further, the Basic Agrarian Law was implemented with an over emphasizing the principle of state sovereignty on land and other natural resources. In other words a policy that guarantee a favorable investment climate in the agrarian sector at the expense of the poor, landless and the politically marginal rural people in general. In Java villages lost their best land, with minimum compensation, to large investors for industrial parks, real-estate and recreational projects. Subtle and naked intimidation towards rural people became the hallmark of this process of land grabbing. Land accumulation by rural and urban elite went without restrictions. In Outer Indonesia, large concessions were granted to domestic and foreign capital for timber logging activities, plantations and timber estates, by ignoring the traditional rights of local people, depriving the local communities of their resources for hunting, non-timber forest products, mining (particularly gold) and agricultural land.
2. The law on Village Administration of 1979 (Undang-Undang Pemerintahan Desa tahun 1979) standardized village administration for all of Indonesia and at the same time deprived the village of its independence from the state. Following this law, the formerly democratic and independent village representative institutions were transformed as part of the village administration and headed by the village head. Above the village level, political authority is centralized in the hands of the so called TIPIKA (Tri Pimpinan Kecamatan/The Three Sub-district Authority), consisting of the sub-district head, the sub-district military command and the sub-district police command. At the village level the sub-district military command is represented by the BABINSA (Bintara Pembina Desa/Village Supervisory Officer) as a separate and independent body besides the village administration, responsible only to the sub-district military command.
3. Through the Presidential Instruction (Impres.) of 1978 and 1984, the formerly thriving rural cooperative movement, many part of political party activity, were disbanded and all cooperative

activity become centralized within a single organization-- the Village Cooperative Unit (Koperasi Unit Desa/KUD).

4. The "floating mass" policy of the government – the above institutions are the mechanism through which this policy is implemented – banned all political organization and activities from the village, leaving the rural population without any political means to confront the state apparatus.

Within this institutional context, farmers' participation in development become no more than giving allegiance to government programs and involvement in its implementation. Organized farmers activity was initiated and directed from above, within the context of implementation of government programs, by government agencies and in many cases with the technical support of universities and NGO's.

The rapid growth of the NGO movements in the last decade of the New Order helped to wrestle some freedom for activities for the farmers and the NGO's. Conflicts over land and other natural resources between local communities and government and/or private companies become field of activities of NGO's and learning processes for farmers in organized activity. Out of these conflicts and farmers' activities came the different concepts of community resource management, such as ancestors' land rights and community forestry.

Up to the present, the most real effect of the downfall of Suharto for the rural people is the freedom to organize and to express one's ideas and aspirations. The burgeoning farmers' organizations lately are proof of that. On the other side, on the policy front there are also changes that can have positive effect for the rural people:

- 1) Within the context of village institution there is now more likely a democratic institution in the form of Badan Permusyawaratan Desa / BPD, a village parliament the member of it are elected by the people to whom the village administration is responsible. The BPD replace the former Lembaga Permusyawaratan Desa / LMD, which is more a consultation body and headed by the village head.
- 2) In the context of local autonomy there is more room for local initiatives;
- 3) In the new Basic Law For Forestry (Undang-Undang Pokok Kehutanan) local community right on forest resources is recognize;
- 4) Other laws related to land resources, such as The Basic Agrarian Law and The Basic Law For Mining, are being redrafted through public consultation.

It can be assumed that the result will be more positive for the local community. From a lower level there is the example of the reformulation of the credit programs for the rehabilitation of water catchment area and for small-scale tree gardens. Where the former credit programs with uniform procedures and uniform conservation techniques are replaced with programs where more room is given for local initiative and specificity. Probably in the level of daily live of the rural people there is still not much changed. But some of the preconditions are there. The result will be determined by the process of dialog between the organized farmers and the policy framework that is already being in the process of positive change.

3.4. Upland Management Programs

Large-scale program to rehabilitate land in the Konto and Solo catchments area started between 1970-1980. The kali Konto River Project is a cooperation between Indonesian and Dutch government to develop a model for water catchments management. While the Upper Solo Watershed Management and Upland Development is a cooperation between Indonesian government with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) that started in 1972. As the name of the project already indicates, the Solo river project covers conservation activities (forestry, soil conservation, water management), agronomy (introduction of better agriculture techniques), economy (credit, non-agriculture activities, marketing etc.); education and extension; family planning; transmigration and resettlement. The overall idea is that the increase in economic welfare will eventually increase the human resource quality (Sandy, 1982: 330). Together it will restore the water management function of the catchment area. Evaluation of this project, however, stated that due to the short time available, the project was implemented through a top-down approach, which in many cases resulted in rejection from the local population. There is the feeling among the population that their participation is only as labor. There is no feeling of responsibility among the population in the upkeep of the public building

developed under the project, such as terraces, and other conservation works even on their own land. Although from a technical point of view the overall programs have the potential to increase the income of the participants, there are questions concerning whether the information received and understood by the local population (ibid:334). Conservation program has been launched by the Ministry of Forestry to, under the Directorate of Soil Rehabilitation and Conservation. Most of the programs are subsidized credit facilities for upland farmers to implement conservation techniques or for cattle breeding. Subsequent programs broaden its scope to include the development of small scale tree gardens (*hutan rakyat*), and silk worm breeding.

Part of the social forestry program implemented by the State Forest Company (SFC) (Perum. Perhutani) is situated in the uplands. The objective is the integration of reforestation with activities to increase the income and welfare of forest village communities. In this context farmer groups are formed around agroforestry on forest land and activities conducted on farmers private land, animal husbandry, small scale industry and activities of public character such as building facilities for clean water, bridges and village roads. Participatory Appraisal, Participatory Planning are all part of the language of the program. However it is difficult for the SFC to replace its strong hierarchical company structure and culture with a participatory approach. Meanwhile the greatest part of the activities are on forest land, where the farmers' position vis-a vis the SFC is very weak. One of the most important questions in these forest village communities is the lack of land, though the SFC is not inclined to surrender part of their forest land to the village community (Kartasubrate cs, 1995)

Although not intended as strict conservation programs, the Resettlement Program and the Shifting Cultivation Eradication Program have consequences for upland development. Both programs are aimed to resettle Tribal communities practicing shifting cultivation to localities more accessible for government officials and suitable for sedentary agriculture. The more recent version of the program, The Development of Forest Village Community (PMDH/*Pembangunan Masyarakat Desa Hutan*), implements the so called *in situ* approach. In other words, implementing development activities in the original location where the target communities live. In most cases, however, the newly introduced sedentary dry land agriculture has been a failure, and people went back to their shifting cultivation.

Overall, government programs are still focused on securing rice production, leaving little room for earnest steps to tackle problems in the uplands. Another factor to be considered is the positive effect the agrarian reform can have on the uplands. Large parts of the uplands are occupied by state forest land, plantations and urban absentee owners, leaving poor farmers on ever more marginal land.

IV. INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT FOR FLO'S IN UPLAND NRM

4.1. The Role of The State

Within the context of government activities promoting rural development are programs that affect local organization of farmers, particularly programs on rural credits and policy on land rights. Upland farmers are regular customers for rural credit schemes, because of their proximity to endangered forest or conservation areas and their own involvement in conservation activities. Policy on land certification, especially when related to individuals, does not directly affect local organization of farmers. Policies giving rural community access to state (forest) land, or in the case of extending ancestral land rights – in most cases in the form of forests – to native communities do involve organizations. In these last cases, social institution building – the forming of farmers groups, cooperatives, native-... /*lembaga adat* – is always an integral part of the process.

Rural Credit Programs:

The main objective of the rural credit programs is to provide farmers with subsidized credit to buy agriculture inputs or to support farmers for their non-farm income generating activities.

Examples of the more important schemes:

- Credit For Farming (Kredit Usaha Tani/KUT): A nation-wide scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, to provide farmers with capital to buy agricultural inputs. It is distributed every year at the start of the farming season.
- Credit For Conservation Works/Activities At Water Catchment Areas (Kredit Usaha Konservasi Daerah Aliran Sungai/KUKDAS): A highly subsidised credit scheme of the Ministry of Forestry that covers almost all provinces. The main objective of the scheme is to provide farmers in erosion-prone uplands the means to build field terraces.
- Credit For The Establishment Of Peoples' Forest (Kredit Usaha Hutan Rakyat/KUHR): A highly subsidized credit scheme of the Ministry of Forestry for the development of small scale forest plantations on neglected/non-productive farm land.
- The Project To Increase Income For Small Farmers and Fisherman (Proyek Peningkatan Pendapatan Petani dan Nelayan Kecil/P4K): A credit scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture for small farmers and fisherman, to support non-farming/non-fishery income generating activities.

There are many schemes like those above and new ones are still developed by different ministries or other government agencies. One common characteristic of those credit schemes is the use of farmers groups through which credit is channeled, to manage the use of it and to organize the repayment. Part of these credit schemes is institution- building, the forming of farmer groups as receivers of the credit. Training of the group members in book keeping, managing credit, in developing proposals, is an integral part of the scheme. The involvement of other government agencies, especially those in the field of technology, is always part of the scheme also. There is now a tendency in credit schemes for non-farm activities to recruit exclusively women as credit receivers, with the argument that women are more trustworthy and diligent in repayment.

Policy Aspect:

Key policies are those related to land rights or to peoples' access to natural resources. There are two category of policy: **First**, is government policy that emphasizes the social & economic responsibility that large companies have toward the communities in its surroundings. The Development of Forest Village Community (Pembangunan Masyarakat Desa Hutan/PMDHT) is an example in the forestry sector. This policy obliges large logging companies to spend a percentage of their profit for community development work. The majority of the activities within these schemes is developing sedentary agriculture for former shifting cultivators who live and work in the forest concession area. Local institution building – such as the forming of farmers groups and cooperatives – is always an integrated part of the community development activity. The Social Forestry program of the State Forest Company (Perum. Perhutani), that has the authority of the whole state forest area in Java, is another example. Farmers who live in villages surrounding the forest are organized in Forest Farmers Groups (*Kelompok Tani Hutan/KTH*), and received the right to use forest land for agriculture. In this context Forest Farmer Groups are participating in designing the agroforestry

system and developing other income generating activities outside the forest area, such as animal husbandry, village nursery, small industry, etc.

Second, extending land rights to individuals (land certification) and communities. Extending land ownership certification to individuals is part of the credit scheme for land conservation, and functions as the carrot to motivate farmers to be active in soil conservation activities. Lately the government recognizes the existence of forest areas under community ancestors right (*kawasan hutan adat*). In the near future there will be forest under local community management, the so called Community Forestry (*Sistim Hutan Kemasyarakatan / SHK*). SHK pilot projects however already exist for several years. The damar gardens in Krui, Lampung province (South Sumatra) is an example. In 1977 the Krui native community received an award from the government for their local management system of damar forest. Then 20 years later, in 1998 through the Minister of Forestry decree No.47/Kpts-II/1998, the community received the management right for 29.000 ha of damar forest, on the basis of ancestral land right.

4.2. The Role of NGO's

There are roughly four categories of NGO active in supporting farmers to overcome their constraints. The first are NGO's active in diffusing new technology (more efficient and sustainable) and marketing channels. Particularly strong are NGO's in Java that promote self-sufficient farming systems, to cut farmers dependency on agrochemicals and wonder-seeds from large industries. Examples are GITA LESTARI, LPKP (Institute for Community Study and Development) Jawa Timur. The second category are NGO's active in the field of advocacy. Those are NGO's that deliver critical analysis on law's, regulation's, government policies affecting farmers' existence. Examples are WALHI (Wahana Lingkungan Hidup/NGO on environmental issues) Jakarta, and YAYASAN DUTA ALAM in Jogjakarta. The third category are NGO's that combine their activities, whether it is technology diffusion or advocacy with activity in networking building connecting NGO'S working with farmers, as well as farmers' groups and farmers' associations such as PAN (Pesticide Action Network), Jakarta. The fourth category are NGO's active in the field of data gathering and processing on agrarian questions. In the context of this study there is only one instance of this category, that is PLASMA Samarinda, East Kalimantan and JKPP (Jaringan Konsorsium Pemetaan Partisipati/Konsorsium for Participatory Mapping), Bogor, which is active in participatory mapping activity with native communities in East Kalimantan.

There is, however, a tendency among NGO's to combine their core activity with other activities, which seems natural in the face of the interconnectedness of aspects as technology, laws and regulation, agrarian structure, markets and information and sustainability. One can say that the critical support of NGO's in strengthening farmers' groups and other local organizations is especially in its integrational approach. This in contrast with government interventions that in most cases are limited to technical and infrastructural aspects. Other characteristics of NGO's role are critical in supporting local organizations. One is the relying on long term interaction and processes with the local communities. This approach is made possible with the growth of local NGO's that have shorter distance to travel to local communities, in terms of culture, social and in the understanding of local challenges and opportunities. Another characteristic is the stimulation of community-wide interactions to create a favorable climate for the expression of local aspirations and perspectives. They also open possibilities to local communities to engage in dialog and activities with other stakeholders. As can be observed at present, NGO's have made possible the dialogue between farmers' groups through net working, between farmers groups with universities, with organizations active in legal aspects, even with the parliament. Another example of this approach is the introduction of venues at the national level to farmers, such as engagement in celebration of the farmers' day with parades in the district capital. In this event, farmers are motivated to express their conditions and problems through different media to the broader public. All these activities can be summed up as local institution building and networking.

Within this institutional context, activities in diffusing new farming techniques, commodities and other economic activities are focused to strengthen farmers position *vis a vis* the market and the large economic sectors. One approach in this matter is the use and development as much as possible

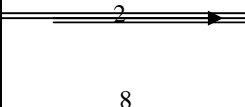
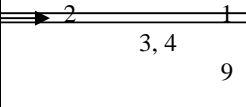

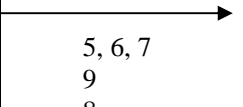
of local potential, whether it is management skills, organic fertilizers and insecticides, the knowledge to develop high yielding seeds as well as the building of market net work.

Another important category of NGO is the foreign ones, such as the donor and development agencies and research institutions. In general foreign NGO's takes the role of supporting agencies for Indonesian NGO's, in financing development and research program, supporting human resource development, supply of information; providing discussion forum for NGO's. Some NGOs take the task to stimulate certain development concepts, such as The Ford Foundation with its Social Forestry; the World Wildlife Fund/IUCN with national park management system; GTZ with its Community Forest. Recently research institution like ICRAF take the initiative to study and support community Management of Natural Resources. In general, the uplands are not the focal point of the activities mentioned above. But many activities are located among others in the upland. Many Social Forestry program are located in the uplands of Java; the Kerinci Seblat and the Gunung Leuser National Park where WWF among others is active are both upland complexes; and ICRAF's focal point is precisely the upland.

4.3. Private Initiative

There are several sectors where private companies are engaged in supporting farmers' groups and local organizations, to name some of the more important: the nucleus-estate plantation system, the Forest Village Community Development in forest concession area and in the social forestry program in Java, the Credit Scheme for the development of Small Scale Forest Plantation. In contrast with the NGO approach, the logic behind the engagement of farmers groups in the above private initiatives is not so much the empowerment of local communities, but rather on management efficiency in the distribution of information, credit facility, managing work activity, etc. In some cases NGO's are invited to help the company in developing this institutional aspect.

TYPES OF FARMER ORGANIZATION IN UPLAND NRM IN INDONESIA

ASPECTS	TYPES OF FARMER ORGANIZATION			
	Government & Private Co. Led Farmer Org.	NGO Led Farmer Org.	Farmer Led Organization	Local Adat Community Led Org.
Where	Java & Outer Islands	Dominantly Java	Java & Sumatra	Sumatra & Kalimantan
Motives	Watercatchment rehabilitation, Reforestation, Forest Security/Sustainability	Farmers Empowerment, Lessen Dependency from Agrochemicals, Increasing Bargaining Power.	Reclaim Land Rights	Struggle For Ancestors Land Rights
Institutional Arrangement	Gov. & Private Co. initiatives; Vertical Relation FO – Gov./ Private CO.;	NGO initiative; Horizontal Relation FO – NGO / FO – FO; Vertical Relation FO – Donor Agency;	Collaboration FO – NGO; Alliances FO – FO;	Collaboration FO – NGO; Alliances FO – FO;
Activities/ Strategy	Diffusion of Technology; Income Generating Activities; Credit Facility;	Diffusion of Alternative Technology; Marketing; Law Awareness Training; Horizontal Networking;	Advocacy Of Land Rights; Law Awareness Training; Horizontal Networking;	Participatory NR mapping; Developing Community NRM; Institutional Building (Reactualization of Adat Institution) Horizontal Networking;
Trends	Gap between rhetoric of participation and reality of Top-Down management unbridgeable; A trend toward giving more room for local initiatives, including cooperation with local NGO.	Starting with transfer of Technology and Information activity will extent to advocacy of land rights; Building alliances with other FO's and NGO's.	A process of selection will leave some network of FO's, that eventually will merge into formal alliances of FO's	Increasing democratic climate and regional autonomy will enhance local awareness of NR, this will facilitate more room to move for local Adat Community Organizations;
Example FO (numbers according table 5.6)	 8	 3, 4 9	 1	 5, 6, 7 9 8

Gov. = Government
 Private Co, = Private Company
 NGO = Non Government Organization
 influential

FO = Farmer Organization
 Adat = Local traditional law
 Adat Community = Community where Adat still

V. CHARACTERISTIC OF CURRENTLY ACTIVE FLO

5.1. The Nature Of The Farmers' Community

Although this study limit it self to upland farmers who predominantly practice dry land faming, the environmental settings of the local organizations mentioned in this study differs greatly from one to the other (Table 1). In Java the environmental settings range from upland ex (coffee) plantation area in East-Java to the Southern Limestone Mountain in Central Java characterized by hilly topography and scarcity of surface water. In the more fertile upland regions the dominant crop under dry land agriculture are seasonal crops – maize, cassava, dry land rice, ground peanuts – which are harvested for the market as well as for own consumption. In the limestone marginal lands, maize and cassava are the main seasonal crops. In this agriculturally poor region, seasonal migration to urban areas plays an important role. However with the transportation revolution, urban areas become easily accessible from any place in Java, and so become important in peoples' economic activity.

Communities in Lampung (Sumatera) and Kalimantan mentioned in this study are all native tribe people, with strong bindings with the land they live on. Low density population in most cases, with Lombok as exception. Most of these communities still relay on some sort of shifting cultivation, combined with permanent tree gardens with commercial tree crops and harvesting non-timber forest products. Without exception, all these communities experienced conflict on land rights with the government as well as with logging and plantation companies. The community in Lombok mentioned in this study live in villages near what was production forest in the past but at present has the status as rotection forest. The area can be counted as densely populated. The community lives from seasonal crops that they farm for local market and from tree crops. The Lombok case can be placed socially and economically in between the dens and heterogeneous villages of Java and the scarce populated forest village communities in Sumatera and Kalimantan.

In general land tenure in central and east Java is based on a combination of communal/ village manage land and individual ownership. The use right of communal lands being rotated among poor farmers. In Sumatera and Kalimantan land belongs to the tribe or clan, and members have the use right which can be inherited. However, individual land ownership and certification have already made incursions in this traditional land tenure.

5.2. Institutional Arrangements

In almost all cases, initiatives for local farmer organization from outside the community is of primary importance. The external agents are the government, NGO's and private companies. The main factors that move farmers as well as external supporting agencies to organize is different between Javan and in other island such as Sumatera and Kalimantan (Table 1). In the case of Java the main factor is land degradation and land scarcity; whereas in the lager case the main factor is struggle to gain recognition for community land. When looking at motives behind the phenomena of farmers groups and local farmers organization, things become more complex. In the case of government and private companies, the motives are the same. The intervention of the government and private companies came in the form of community development programs, focusing on subsidized credit schemes, diffusion of technology or soil conservation and reforestation projects. Organizing farmers in groups becomes part of the approach, to facilitate the handing down new technology, the efficient distribution and management of credit, task distribution and execution, etc. The technology that is introduced, the commodity that is propagated and the whole philosophy is to integrate the farmers into the regional and national economic setting.

In the case of NGO's as the main initiative taker, a distinction can be made between motives behind the growth of local farmers organizations in Java and outer island, such as Sumatera and Kalimantan. In Java, local farmers organizations has been established through the initiatives of NGO's in the context of community development. However, in the case of NGO's, the basic philosophy is empowering the farmers to strengthens their bargaining position and independence toward market powers. This can be observed from the technology that the NGO's try to develop with the farmers, such as integrated pest management, the production of organic pesticide and organic fertilizers. Networking activity is also part of empowerment process of farmers, as well as organizing

women farmers. Outside Java, the dominant motive behind local activism is conflict over natural resources. In most cases local community rights on their ancestors land is denied by the existing legal system. Local organizations that have sprung up have a strong primordial character, tied together by the same ancestors land. Activities that are organized by these local farmer organizations and the supporting NGO's are in conjunction with this conflict situation. On one side, activities are organized to strengthen local claim to the land, such as participatory mapping of the ancestors land. On the other side, activities are organized to build a natural resource management concept or developing a sustainable farming system. Both activities must convince the government of the righteous claim of the land and the feasibility of its local management.

Interestingly, after initial activities in the field of farming system and economy, many local farmers organizations and NGO's in Java are confronted with property rights questions or questions on access to land resources. Many farmers in upland Java are confronted with legal title of the land that they farm. Conflicts rise when local people who for many years have farmed on forest state land or on abandoned plantations are summoned to leave. There are also cases of claim and reclaim of land between local people against private companies that based their claims on legal documents. It seems there is a process of convergence in issues confronting local farmers organizations and supporting NGO's in Java and in regions outside Java such as Sumatera and Kalimantan.

An activity widely employed by local farmer organizations as well as by NGO's is networking with fellow local organizations and NGO's working on the same issues. There is also a process of integration into loosely organized associations. A concrete example is the association of Integrated Pest Management Field School alumni. Which members are mostly the more active farmers in their localities and leaders of local farmer groups. These people became bridges between farmer groups and NGO's. There are also regional associations of farmer groups, of different strength in organizational sense. One of the strongest farmers associations is the North Sumatrans Farmers Association, an association that is already active at a national level, held congresses and publish statements and books on agrarian reform. But there are also regional associations of farmer groups that are much more loosely organized, such as SETAN BALONG (Serikat Tani Banyumas Pekalongan), and SETAN GUNDUL (Serikat Tani Gunung Kidul). The chosen acronym for this association typically means "the devil of the pond", and the second acronym means "the bald devil". *Aliansi Masyarakat Adat* (The alliance of Adat Communities) is another association that represents at least part of the local organizations based on tribal association, mainly in Sumatera and Kalimantan. As in the case of the development of local farmer organizations, the support of NGO's has been essential in the horizontal expansion of farmers' organization and integration into associations.

Terminology reflects some of the social changes. In the case where initiative is in the hands of the government or private company the term used is *Kelompok Tani* / POKTAN (farmer group). Formerly the NGO's and local initiative make use of the same term. With the increasing democratic climate more and more NGO's and farmers start to use terms as "*serikat*" (union maybe the best translation) or "*gerakan*" (movement) and also "*aliansi*" in the case of collaboration of more groups/organizations. As to emphasize its independency toward external powers, its political consciousness and its internal solidarity. The names of these "*serikat*'s" explains itself: SETAN-BALONG, SETAN GUNDUL .

Expansion of local based farmer groups into inter village farmers organizations and their networking with fellow organizations in other regions are especially motivated by issues outside the production sphere, such as pollution, price of farm products and conflict on land and other natural resources.

5.3. Achievements of LO

An account on achievements of local farmer organization in this stage of study is necessarily very general in character, especially when it comes to material gains. Achievements vary between local farmer organization, in field of activity, in scale as well in quality. From the scarce field evidence and secondary material, the many aspects of achievements local farmer organization are some up hereunder (Table 1).

1. Experience in organization work: which entails experience in groups' activity in identification of problems, looking for solutions, managing funds, setting up programs such as training, research, conflict management etc.
2. Increasing knowledge in agriculture techniques (in Java especially in sustainable farming systems: integrated pest management, compost, organic pesticide, quality seed production, terracing; outside Java in agroforestry)
3. Knowledge in research methods: farmer – expert collaboration in developing quality seeds, research on pest management, mapping of local resources.
4. Net working: with fellow farmers, with associations at the regional and national level, with academicians. Farmers take advantage of this net working for the increase of their knowledge and for their economic and political bargaining power.
5. Access to resources: recognition of peoples' land claims or to ancestors' land rights; access to state forest land (in Java Social Forestry Program) through the introduction of agroforestry;
6. Political consciousness: farmers are trained to take a critical stand towards and analyze existing condition.
7. Natural Resource Management: the recognition of ancestors land is integrated with a system of natural resource management.

An example of achievement in knowledge, in organizational aspect as well as in networking can be observed from an “adversarial” in an integrated pest management bulletin “*Si Semut*” (The Ant) from April 2000:

INTERESTING INFORMATION

For friends, if you are interested and like to learn the production of rice seeds please learn directly from farmer group “Ngudi - Makmur”, village Nijo, Banyuurip, Klego, Boyolali – Central Java. Of course For Free!

An example of achievement in the sphere of environmental consciousness and networking is demonstrated by the initiative of the Badhe farmers group, together with a supporting NGO, to publish a comic-book depicting the experience of people in Badhe (Boyolali/ Central Java) in halting pollution of their river (see Appendix). An example of achievement in political empowerment of farmers groups can be observed in the case of farmers of Pagak, South Malang (East Java), who collaborated with an NGO to organize practical training in agrarian law for their members. Then the same group, together with law experts, investigated the legal status of the land they farm but is challenged legally by the marine corps.

5.4. Types And Trends Of Farmer Organizations

As already mentioned a to strict categorization of farmer organization in upland NRM is not realistic. The typologies of farmer organization described hereunder should be interpreted as ideal types. In reality a farmer organization can evolve from one type to another, or a product of

combination of categories. This dynamic aspect will be discussed further when it came to the trends of the farmer organizations.

This study will suggest four types of farmer organization, based on the engine that moved farmers to strengthen and to certain extent formalized their internal cooperation. The **first type** is the so-called Government & Private Company Led Farmer Organization. These are farmer organizations that have been formed in the context of government programs, or government programs that have been launched through private companies. Example of the later is the obligation of timber logging companies to set up a community development scheme. This scheme focused on the diffusion of sedentary agriculture and the physical restructuring of the settlement according government guidelines. The **second type** is the so-called NGO Led Farmer Organization. These are farmer organization formed by NGO in their mission to empower rural people. The strategy followed is a combination of diffusion of (alternative) technology and political empowerment. It must be added that in recent years the integration of women in all aspects of activities gets a strong attention. The **third type** is the Farmer Led Organization. These are farmer's organization that came up in the struggle of farmers for land rights or against external disturbance or interventions, such as pollution of their land or waters and threat of effiction from their land. There is not much said in this study on this category because of its more political character rather than environmental. But as will be seen, farmers organization of other type can evolve toward this type or organization internalize some qualities of this type. A **fourth type** is the Local Adat Community Led Organization. These are farmer organization based on traditional institution in a community still largely governed by traditional laws and norms.

LO's included in the overview met the following critieria: upland; located in Java, Sumatra and Kalimantan (with outshoot to Lombok), a minimum availability of data, and LO activity in natural resource management.

As the table indicates, examples of farmer organizations cannot be easily put in one box. Farmer organizations evolve from one category to another. For example, under the Social Forestry program in Java farmer organizations (example 2; see for the examples table 5.6) are formed under leading of field officers of the State Forest Company, even though NGO's are involved. But further in the process the role of the NGO become more dominant and the ties between the farmer organization and the State Forest Company became loser. Example no.8 is a success story of cooperation between a large Tree Estate (Hutan Tanaman Industri / HTI) with an Adat community. Example no.1 is an typical evolution of an formerly farmer organization under initiative of NGO into a more or less independent organization that has its own network and alliances, with a more politicized agenda than formerly the case.

Although there is always the rhetoric of participation, the approach of government program is always strongly top-down. Not only because the restriction of timetable, set targets, budged regime and standard procedures. Sectoral interest, corruption and nepotism ad to the need of a top-down approach. Only recently there is a trend on the part of government programs to give more room to local specific character and initiatives. With the democratization process and pressure of local organization, government or private companies intervention in development programs will decrease. So to the types of farmer's organization those are developed only to facilitate government programs. As already described there is a tendency of NGO Led Farmer Organization to evolve into a more politically engage organization. A logical process of an organization that widen its horizon of interest and activity form technicality of production into relation of production.

As can be observed, Local Adat Community Led Organization will have to reach out to other organizations, such as NGO's, universities, political parties, as to take advantage of their expertise and influence. Not to say to other organization of the same type. This process will raise this type of organization out of their strict localities, into the national political scene.

There is still the question whether these trends will result in a better management of the uplands. The answer maybe yes, because all of this horizon widening trends serves the ultimate objective, which is access to land and other resources. However, different people will define natural resources differently. What is ancestral land for the one maybe public goods for another. And this others are mostly also resource hunger people. Thus, the struggle of farmers in the uplands for land rights and its more productive and sustainable use depend very much upon the development of other sectors and regions.

Other examples from Central Sulawesi [to be elaborated]:

- The community of village Katu (sub-district North Lore, district Poso): enclave village within the Lore Lindu National Park, already try to be resettled since the Dutch time but always went back to their old village; with the support of NGO's mapping their ancestors land and setting up an community NRM system; and at last is receiving the right to stay in their village inside the national park.
- The community of village Toro (sub-district of Kulawi, district Donggala): enclave village in national park Lore Lindu; as a community negotiate with the national park authority for more land and limited access to the national park for timber and NTFP for own use; now start selling non-pesticide traditional rice variety to the cities.
- An NGO (The Natural Conservancy) active in participatory land use map with village community around the Lore Lindu National Park, with inter village negotiation on common borders. Still not clear whether this maps will evolve into community NRM systems.

5.5. Discussion

1. From all the cases and other information it seems that external initiative – especially from NGO's and government -- is an essential factor for the establishment and activism of local farmers organization. From this observation it seems that a strict categorization of local organization into categories - such as farmer driven, community driven, NGO initiative and government initiative – is not realistic. It is a simplification of the reality. In most cases the establishment and the continuity of local farmer organization is made possible due to a combination of “drivers”.
2. The distinction that has been made between the mode of implementation and motives of NGO vis a vis the government and private companies has to be seen as an ideal picture. Although the characterization of the motive behind government intervention seems correct. There are many NGO's that share the same motives as the government. Especially the ones that are fully integrated in government programs. Moreover large-scale government credit programs for rural development, such as agriculture, re-greening, small scale forest estate, non-farm income generating activities have become a fertile ground for the growth of NGO's. Many of them with opportunistic motives.
3. The relationship between local organization and local government offices depend very much upon the setting of local rural development. In government-sponsored programs the relation is strong and in most cases the government dominates the relation. In NGO sponsored programs the government offices play only nominal role. Recently after field experience became accumulated in the hands of NGO's and local farmer organizations, there are instances where government offices invites NGO's and local farmers organizations to share their experiences and knowledge to government extension personnel. This kind of phenomena shows that the conviction of the formal extension organization in the superiority of their own knowledge is untenable. Extension work has to be seen more as a multi-port channeling activity, and not as a handing-down knowledge activity.
4. Relying on traditional organization and traditional leadership has not always proved to be the best way to achieve a sustainable natural resource management system. Underlying this statement is the reality that in many cases the *adat* community are socially already stratified with concentrated political power, a condition that can inhibit a true participatory natural management system.
5. Networking became an important aspect of NGO'S, as well as local farmer organizations, once internal organization and activities in the production sphere reach some point of success. At that stage the horizon of interest became widened to the inhibiting factors (markets, resource competition, laws and regulations), which require larger concerted action. It is precisely here where networking with fellow farmers, NGO's, academicians, human right organizations, political parties, became important.
6. The enormous gap in welfare, education, media exposure, life style between the common farmer and those social categories that held the power in economy, politics, and monopoly in the interpretation of the legal system proves the most important inhibiting factor for local farmer organization to develop and continue. Here lies the important role of NGO's and other civil society institutions as external support system.

7. The least developed activities are in the financial and marketing aspects, making local farmer organizations dependent on external support.

VI. ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

6.1. The Question Of Approach

Programs for the rehabilitation of Natural Resource Management of water catchments area in Indonesia already have a long history, involving large-scale programs, supported by huge amount of financial aid and overseas technical support. That is also the case with programs to halt shifting cultivation in the large island Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Irian. More recent examples are the large-scale subsidized credit scheme for water catchments, scheme for small scale forest gardens and natural silk program. All these programs aim to overcome the further destruction of the uplands. The result, however, is not convincing. In most of the cases the termination of the program, means also the termination of all activities. In other words, there is the question of sustainability. Besides the question of approach, there is also the question of policy bias. The focus of government programs is still on rice production and distribution. This policy bias absorbs too much funds and energy. It is still to be seen if the heavy flooding and land slides that the past rainy season has brought to many parts of Indonesia will turn part of the attention to the uplands.

Against the above-mentioned centralized approach, there is the highly decentralized approach orchestrated by local stake holders. Where cooperation between farmers' organization, local NGO's and in certain cases research institutions together developing strategies to answer soil conservation problems within the context of local socio-economic condition. In most cases the result is an integral approach combining sustainable agriculture, marketing, the struggle for secure land rights and the strengthening farmers organization through information and networking. What is the chance of this decentralized approach in tackling the environment degradation in the uplands? More of these "movements" may be the answer. Instead of pouring money into large centralized programs, much more support should be given to strengthen this kind of local initiatives.

6.2. Internal Factors Affecting Local Organization

There is the assumption that the more homogenous a community is in terms of socio-cultural aspects or in economic aspect the more likely a farmer organization in that community will sustain pressure. It is observed that many tribal communities have a code of conduct in the field of man – nature relationship. The question is its capability to adapt – to what extent and how fast - to new conditions. The traditional management system works in a context of dominantly subsistent economy and it depends for a large degree on natural rehabilitation. It is the question if it can keep up with the rapid and massive changes, in aspects such as the intervention of logging companies, the influx of land hunger migrants, the introduction of new plants and crops, the forced introduction of local government system, etc. On the other hand, there are examples enough of local organization in less homogenous communities. Which means that there is a continuum degree of social homogeneity, based on different aspects such as economy, ethnicity or a common view. Other possible factors relate to the farming system. There is the assumption that seasonal crops gives more reason for cooperation (preparing land, harvesting, marketing) than tree crops. But this assertion is contradicted by the experience of many tribal communities, whose economy is based on tree crops. Another internal factor is the type of land tenure. Communal land tenure provides an excellent basis for local organization. Moreover, communal land tenure presupposes a homogenous community.

6.3. External Factors Affecting Local Organization

Point one already dwell on some external factors, the nature of outside intervention affecting local organization. Accessibility is another factor. Easy assessable rural community will be The more accessible the rural community is, the more chance it will come under stricter control from the government. Less accessible rural community will have larger room to move, also in the sphere of organizational activity. Urban – Rural continuum is also another factor. The more close a rural community to urban centers, the more socially differentiated will be the community (less homogenous) which affect internal solidarity and organizational potential. So, accessibility and urban-rural continuum will strengthens each other. External pressure or threat is capable to mobilize

internal solidarity and so the organizational potential of a community. Which has to do with the forming of a common view among the community members.

6.4. Networking Between Local Organization

As already mentioned, many local organization and NGO's are very conscious on the strength of networking. Net working provides information and supporting system. The process of networking extents horizontally between local organizations and NGO, but also vertically connecting local organizations and NGO's with institutions of longer leverage.

At present local farmer organizations participate actively in this process of networking, although the initiative is still in the hand of the NGO. However, more young farmers can be observed taking actively in conferences from outside their homes. A couple of factors are responsible for this human resource development besides the support of NGO's. First, the information revolution has freed the village from isolation. Second, the government control – especially strong in village level – has been relaxed since the reformation. Probably they will be the first generation politically active farmers after thirty years of absence.

(1). Farmer Led Organization & The “Forum of Free Farmers (East Java)

No.	Location and environmental context	Institutional Arrangements & Linkages	The Objective	Activities achievement
1.	<p><u>Farmer Led Organization and The “Forum of Free Farmers”</u>: Subdistrict (Kecamatan) Kepanjen, Malang – East Java. Average altitude 400 m dpl. The farmers working on ex-plantation land (coffee) since the japanese occupation periode. In 1967 the legal ownership of the plantation was granted by the state to the Marine Corps. However de facto the land is tilled by farmers.</p>	<p>Farmers organization (FO) group of 44 household established with the support of an NGO in 1993. The group is based on neighborhood, but change into people of the same field-complex in '95 as it is more efective in relation to their activity in sustainable agriculture. In 1997, it was decided to expant the FO for a wider publik into Forum Of Free Farmers (<i>Forum Petani Merdeka</i>). This in conjunction of the new lounced activity in the field of land rights. Covarege of the FO in '93 is 4 villages, in the year 2000 it has grown into 8 villages. Linkages include NGO in Malang, with main support from donor agency from Europe.</p>	<p>Organizing activities started in '93 with the objective to reach higer income through better agriculture techniques and animal husbandry. In '95 activity shift to the development of conservation tecniques (terrasering) and perenial crops. This shift to longterm investment in infrastrukture and plants rissen the question of landrights. Main issues of the Free Farmers Forum in the year 2000 are: production, soil conservation and land-rights.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expantion of agriculture land 2. Difersivication of perenials 3. Soil conservation through hedge grow and water channels 4. Production of organic fertilizer 5. community fund 6. Confronting issues of land rights: training in agrarian law, investigation of legal status of land. 7. In '99 the activity already reach 1200 farmers. 8. Activity covers 155 ha. Irigated fields, 559 ha forest land and 280 ha. Dryland.

(2). Forest Farmer Group South Malang (East Java)

No.	Location and environmental context	Institutional Arrangement	The Objective	Activities achievement
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2.	<p><u>Forest Farmer Group South Malang:</u> South Malang, East Java: Villages that share boundary with state forest land managed by the State Forest Company (SFC) Dryland agriculture dominate the farming system Landless people are dependent on use right of forest land under the Social Forestry program of the SFC.</p>	<p>Farmers groups was established as part of the Social Forestry program of the SFC . There are 50 farmers groups consisting of in total 900 farmers. The SFC and NGO's collaborate within an network called Social Forestry Network. The NGO's provides field workers to the Social Forestry program, in particular in supporting the participatory approach of the program</p>	<p>The original objective is better income for farmers through use right of forest land. The introduction of sustainable agriculture technique, inspired by Integrated Pest Management (IPM) technique and Low Input Agriculture (LAISA). The activities shift to issues of farmers right to participate in forest management and the propagation of the CBFM (Community Based Forest Management) concept.</p>	<p>Farmers access to forest land for agriculture through taungya system. Activity expant beyond technological issues to free farmers from dependens of expensive farming inputs from big bussiness. Networking with other farmers groups and NGO's.</p>
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(3). Farmer Group Merapi & Merbabu (Java)

No	Location and environmental context	Institutional Arrangement	The Objective	Activities Achivement
3	<p><u>Farmer Group Merapi & Merbabu:</u> Merapi & Merbabu Mountain complex, Central Jav a: Altitude > 700 m. Horticulture, dryland</p>	<p>Farmers groups supported by local NGO</p>	<p>Basic issues that form the priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To master the agriculture inputs To master the process: farming system, the use of local knowledge, adaptation of new technology Marketting. <p>The re-appreciation of the so called "<i>polo kependem</i>" in other words back to root crops. Advocacy of root crops instead of rice as carbohidrat. The re-invention of village grannary for rice as well for root crops.</p>	<p>Knowledge and experience in organization Grannaries in experimental stage More sustainable farming system.</p>

(4). Talang Mulya Community Led Organization (Lampung - Sumatera)

No.	Location and environmental context	Institutional arrangement	The Objective	Activities achievement
4.	<p><u>Talang Mulya Community Led Organization:</u> Talang Mulya, Lampung – Sumatera: Hilly region, with slopes 10-40% Altitude circa 200m. Ex-shiftingcultivation and now planted with coffee and fruit trees.</p>	<p>Originally the people of Talang Mulya was forest occupants. The government granted the right to manage the land as Community Forestry covering 1.118,5 ha., where 650 ha. has to be use as tree gardens. The community is now organized into 14 farmers groups. Supported by an NGO (WATALA Foundation) and two universities namely The Center of Anthropological and Ecological Research of Universitas Indonesia (PPAE-UI) and the Universitas Lampung. The NGO support the farmers groups in participatory mapping of the land; the PPAE-UI has a permanent staff on a rotation basis in the village; and Universitas Lampung occasionally introduce new crops to experiment with. The farmers groups coordinates and cooperates with other organizations in the community, such as the youth groups, the mosque youth, lending-borrowing group.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Looking for the legal right for the land the farmers already defacto occupy for long. The development of an sustainable resource management system. 	<p>The granting of legal right to the land. Conducting participatory land mapping, among others to prevent and manage conflict on land rights. Developing common norms and regulations for the management of the forest and farm land: a.o. people are not allowed to convert forest to establish new fields; people are not allowed to sell land to outsiders. In the process of developing a sustainable farming system.</p>

(5). Krui Community Led Organization (Lampung – Sumatera)

No.	Location and environmental context	Institutions Arrangement	The Objective	Activities achievement
5.	<p><u>Krui Community Led Organization:</u> Pesisir Krui, Lampung, Sumatera: Coastal plain that extant to hilly and mountainous region. The area covers 70 villages. Dominant income resource of local farmers is damar (Shorea) resin from damar trees, grown in damar gardens, totaling 50,000 ha. manage by 50 villages Composition of average damar garden: 65% damar trees; 20-25 % fruit trees and 10-15 % other tree species. The traditional Krui community forest management is regarded as an outstanding example of forest management by local community. In 1991 logging company left the area. Forest status became conversion forest, production forest and protection forest. 1992 the management of the forest is taken over by State Forest Company unit V.</p>	<p>Farmer community organization supported by NGO's and international donor agencies as well as research organization (CIFOR)</p>	<p>The objective of the local farmer organization is the legal recognition of the local community rights to their ancestors land. The objective of the NGO's, research organization and the international donor agencies is the promotion of the 'Krui Case' as an outstanding example of local community forest management.</p>	<p>State recognition of community rights to their ancestors land. Extensive research and publication on the local management of forest.</p>

(6). Panglero Community Led Organization (South Sumatera)

No.	Location and environmental context	Institutional arrangement	The Objective	Activities achievement
6.	<u>Panglero Community Led Organization:</u> Musi Rawas (South Sumatera): Originally forest area cleared by local communities circa 1930. Applying strictly traditional regulation for the establishing of shifting cultivation fields In 1991 plantation and sawmill companies got permission to invest in the region. In 1996-1997 forest fires indentified as originating from the plantations destroyed local rubber gardens.	After the fires in 1996-1997 destroyed local rubber gardens, local people organized them selves in the Panglero Farmers Group under the leadership of the tribal headman. Petition to the government asking for granting the right of the forest to the community. In persuing their objective the Panglero Farmers Group collaborate with other villages with the same interest, making it a large movement.	The main objctive is to gain legal recognition for their encestors land	Establishing norms for natural resource utilization. Part of the regulation concerns the harvest timber from the forest: permit is given only as there is compensation pain to the adat organization. This regulation has been abused by the sawmills company through providing money for the permit to community members that like to cooperate in cutting trees.

(7). Punan Community Lead Organization

No.	Location and environmental context	Institutional Arrangement	The Objective	Activities achievement
7.	<u>Punan Malinau & Mantang Community Led Organization:</u> Malinau & Mantang Sub-District, East kalimantan: Upland forest region Dominant income source of the local Punan people is harvesting and marketting non-timber forest product. There exist village teritory bordered by natural phenomena (river, mountain range etc.). Whithin village teritory there exist land belong to extended families.	Institutional development and human resource development are supported by NGO, through intensive involvement of the traditional institutions. Traditional organization involvement in restructuring land tenure and the forest management system. There is a networking between the small communities with the local government	To gain recognition for the ancestors land. To manage the community forest and natural resources through sustainable community forest managment, employing local knowledge. The NGO hope to use this local reestablishment of community forest managment as part of their advocacy for the right of local community for their ancestors land and forest.	Empowerment of local traditional community political institution. Mapping ancestorsland Rearangement of land Establishing norms (reenacting traditonal norms) for harvesting forest product. NGO helping the Punan community in marketting their products.

(8). Traditional Bidayuh Community Lead Organization (West Kalimantan)

No.	Location and environmental context	Institutional Arrangement	The Objective	Activities achievement
8.	<p><u>Bidayuh Community Led Organization:</u> Sanggau & Sintang District, West Kalimantan: Hilly forest area, with low fertility. Local farming system is Shifting cultivation, and tree crops gardens (rubber and fruits). Land and forest occupayed by large plantations (oilpalm) and logging companies.</p>	<p>Cooperation between local traditional <i>adat</i> organization, a private company (PT. Finantara Intiga), Regreening Field Extention Officers (Penyuluh Lapangan Penghijauan) and Reforestation Field Extention Officers (Penyuluh Lanpangan Reboisasi).</p>	<p>To establish cooperation between the local communities and the foerst company through <i>adat</i> (customary law) institution and farmers organization. Through the cooperation to develop a community forest management system. And the development of a joint management of a timber estate. Where land will be owned by the <i>adat</i> organization, productin facility and marketting will be provided by the company and workforce by the people as owner of the land. The timber estate will cover 299,700 ha spread over 11 sub-districts.</p>	<p>Activities developed: organizing people into learning groups; training in establishing timber garden, estate crops and fruit garden; credit union; handy craft in small groups.</p> <p>Outcome of a participatory evaluation from 1996:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proyect lead to increase of welfare of the community • Increase in protein intake; general health; income and education • However the group leaders benefited the most. • There is gender discrimination • The proyect does not reach the youth

(9). Forest Farmer Group in Lombok

No.	Location and environmental context	Institutional Arrangement	The Objective	Activities achievement
9.	<p><u>Forest Farmer Groups in Lombok:</u> Villages Sesoat (West Lombok), Bayan, Loloan (North Lombok) and Petak: Upland with villages bordering forest area. High density of population and land-hunger Mayority people doing subsistant farming on the buffer zone, which is quite fertile. Trees planted in farmers land: Mahoni, Teak, Sonokeling, Akasia. Village community ethnically homogenous.</p>	<p>In Sesoat: Farmers Group supported by an NGO. Farmers groups cooperation with a group coordinatior; the establishment of work gangs and there is coordinator for units of activities. In Bayan & Loloan & Petak: Activities are managed by the <i>adat</i> counsel. In the <i>adat</i> counsel the elders have monopoly of all decision making.</p>	<p>To develop community forest management system, to affert further degradation of forest and the preserving of water sources. Back ground of the farmers activity: The change of the forest status in 1982 to protection forest has curtailed part of the community source of income. Alternatives that has been developed such as coffee in the buffer zone did not succeed. People went back to the forest for income which result in further degradation of forest and affecting the water management.</p>	<p>Activities organized: Training ini conflict management; Training in Integrated Pest Management and Agroforestry Systems. Development of small scale forest estate. Outcome of a study on the local organization in the thri villages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization norms are developed participatory and implemented • There is a capacity building in the sphere of organization skill and networking. • Activities are tuned up to the interest and capacity of the organization.

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